

THE HANNIBAL CLIPPER.

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THE DAILY CLIPPER

S. D. RICH, Editor.

OFFICE—Corner of Third Street and Broadway.

THE DAILY CLIPPER.

The question is frequently asked us: "Are you going to continue THE DAILY CLIPPER?" Certainly we are going to continue it, just as long as the business we are able to obtain for it will warrant its continuance, and we propose making it a readable and vigorous newspaper, thoroughly devoted to the welfare of Hannibal and the surrounding country. Politically it will be democratic to the core, but its chief attention will be directed towards the development of the material interests of Hannibal, and towards building up and sustaining its industrial and mercantile enterprises. The price of THE CLIPPER is so low that everybody can afford to take it and we call upon every man in the city who is not already a subscriber to hand in his name for it. Several of the best business men of the city are patronizing THE CLIPPER liberally, and there are many others who will find it to their advantage to do likewise. An advertisement in THE CLIPPER will pay. We are at work with all the energy we possess endeavoring to establish a successful daily newspaper here, and we shall accomplish it without any difficulty if property owners and business men give it reasonable encouragement. Remember the price of it is but 15 cents a week delivered by carrier.

THE NEW UNION DEPOT.

It may be regarded as settled at last. For sometime negotiations have been pending between Col. R. S. Stevens, general manager of the Missouri Kansas & Texas Railway, and the Mayor and city council of Hannibal, through the agency of Mr. Jamison F. Hawkins, for the use of a portion of the city's property on the levee between Center and Bird streets, for a union passenger depot. At a special meeting of the council last evening the request of the railway company was granted, and it now only remains for the company to formally ratify the contract for work upon the depot to begin. The building will undoubtedly be a magnificent and costly one, a credit to this city and to the great railway companies centering here, and will be in our opinion but the beginning of an era of improvement in Hannibal never before witnessed.

DISPATCHES from St. Louis this morning reporting returns from 93 counties in this State, give Hardin 125,764 and Gentry 86,400, being a majority for Hardin thus far of 39,294.

The Paris Mercury says: "We are truly gratified to announce to the citizens of old Monroe that Judge John T. Redd has been re-elected Judge of this judicial circuit by over 2,000 majority."

FORTUNE'S FATES.

We notice a paragraph going the rounds of the press stating that Daniel Woodson, formerly Secretary of the territory of Kansas, is now in the Southern part of that state poor, and setting type in a small printing office for a living. This is true. Mr. Woodson was formerly editor and publisher of the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican, and was appointed Secretary of Kansas territory at its organization, by President Pierce. He remained in this position through all the Kansas troubles, and during the frequent changes in the Govern-

ship of the territory was the acting Governor. He was afterwards appointed receiver in the land office at Kickapoo, which position he held until superseded by Lincoln's appointment. Mr. Woodson is a gentleman of the most excellent character and standing, and of the most undoubted personal integrity. Had he been a pattern of the radical officials of to-day he would doubtless still have been in position and would probably have succeeded in stealing and retaining in his possession upwards of half of the territory of Kansas.

Ex Senator E. G. Ross, is foreman in a printing office in Lawrence, Kansas. He was accused of having been bribed in the Johnson impeachment trial, but there was never a more false accusation. He is a noble man. He braved the threatened terrors with which his party sought to force him to dishonor himself, and though retired from the United States Senate chamber to a printing office to earn his daily bread, he would scarcely exchange places with his colleague, Pomeroy, who will only be saved from the penitentiary through the charity of the people of Kansas whom he has plundered and disgraced, if he is saved at all.

THE BOOKS TO BE POSTED.

No newspaper in Missouri gives an abler advocacy of democratic principles and is truer in its support of the democratic cause than the Sedalia Democrat. It always talks to the point and its shots hit the center every clasp. We have not seen anything concerning the result of the election, better or more accurately and concisely stated than the following:

"The results of recent elections have inspired the people with hope, and with that hope comes a desire to see our national motto, 'republican' and our national ledger posted and balanced. The task will prove a herculean one, but the necessity is imperious and the great work must be accomplished. The last six or seven years, have been marked by a total disregard of constitutional restraints and of the plainest principles of honesty and decency. The Presidential office has been prostituted to the basest mercenary purposes; the supreme judiciary as well as the federal courts, have soiled the name and perverted the ends of justice; have been the mere registers of the will of the President and a capitious, partisan, unscrupulous Congress; congress has recognized no rule of action save a thirst for greed and plunder and to trample down all opposing forces; the heads of departments have used their vast patronage to make themselves and friends rich, while all officials have prostituted the public interests to subserve their own selfish and unwholesome ambitions. Multiplied millions have been wronged from the taking people to make the rich richer, and to-day bankruptcy and stark ruin is the legacy bequeathed to the people by the dying republican party.

The picture we draw is a sad one, a fearful commentary upon the actions of the late dominant party, but it falls far short of the actual reality. It is the duty of the democracy to post the books and let the people see the account as written in the radical record, and when even a portion of the facts shall be spread before them, maledictions long, loud and withering, will curse and crush a party that has wrought such terrible ruin on the country. Let the books be posted."

NEWS AND NOTES.

A CLERGYMAN at Paris, Ky., stopped his prayer to lead an ungodly man out by the ear, and went on: "As I was saying, O Lord."

DESTRUCTIVE fires have recently occurred in the woods near Angola, Ind., and also in the woods in the western portion of Massachusetts.

THE democrats of Washington were obliged to send to Baltimore for a battery to fire a salute of 100 guns, in celebration of the recent democratic victories. The war department refused to loan the artillery, and hence the salute could not be fired for several days.

THE third assistant postmaster general, in his annual report, estimates that the proportion of wasted stamps used again in payment of postage is 5 per cent, of the value of all stamps sold each year, causing an annual loss of \$1,000,000 to the revenues of the department.

LAST week, a Miss Jackson, daughter of the Jackson who shot and killed Col. Ellsworth, of Ellsworth's zouaves, in Alexandria, when the army crossed into Virginia, in 1861, was removed from a

chick-ship in the treasury department. Col. Mosely at once sought the President's influence, who ordered her restoration. The act creates great indignation among the lady clerks.

NOBLE words are those of Senator Bayard of Delaware, spoken at the late democratic demonstration in New York: "I believe that, in the history of the United States, the election that took place on the 3d day of November, 1874, will be as unmarked a day in the annals of this country as the 18th of June, on which the battle of Waterloo was fought. It was not the clash of armed men—it was more than that. It was the clash of moral forces arranged under the form of law."

Says the Chicago Times: Since 1861, one party has managed the nation. Under its sway, we have enjoyed pestilence, war, financial panic, anarchy, and grievous taxation. Yet the belief has obtained that under any other regime our woes would have been in some mysterious way hugely augmented. As a nation, we have fancied that any rule save radical rule meant governmental chaos and black ruin. With scarcely a premonitory growl, the voters have expressed a sudden change of sentiment in this respect, all over the country.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Radical Chiefs Still Fretting Under the Shadow of the Third Term.

A General Expulsion of Rascals From Office is Threatened.

Boston Howling for the Scapls of the Butcheries.

Grant Disgusted With Conkling and the New York Custom House Ring.

The Coming Grand Council of War of Administration Partisans.

(Washington special to Chicago Times.)

BEWILDERED RADICALS. There are a dozen republican senators and members in Washington, whose presence at any other corresponding period would not amount to anything of importance. But just now, their gathering here is given significance by the constant caucusing which is going on between them and officials, over the causes of the late political revolution, and the best means to retrieve the lost ground.

THE WHITE HOUSE INCIDENTS. Thus far, but little has been said by the President to inspire these gentlemen with much confidence for the future. His views, as given to Senator Morrill, of Vermont, on Friday last, have rather dampened every effort to talk over the pros and cons of the third term is still permitted by Grant to stalk in their way. Few of them, until that is put down, see any use in discussing other features of party policy.

AN OFFICIAL PURGATION.

To-day, however, it is positively stated by those who have been to the white house, that the policy of purification in the party, which was commenced among the Texas office-holders just before the election, is to be continued throughout the south, and in the north. The collector of the port of Charleston, S. C., a notorious politician named Worthington, is to be, it is said, the next victim. The names of the democratic candidate for congress in Conkling's own district, and for the coming inauguration, which they showed the republican state ticket, that he is disposed to remove Collector Arthur and Naval Officer Lull, of the New York custom-house; but this is regarded as almost too startling to be true. Ex-Gov. Morgan's name is, however, mentioned by New York republican congressmen as likely to be collector.

CONKLING OUT OF FAVOR AT THE WHITE HOUSE. The president is so displeased with the conduct of Senator Conkling and the New York custom-house crowd, for their support of the democratic candidate for congress in Conkling's own district, and for the seeming influence which they showed the republican state ticket, that he is disposed to remove Collector Arthur and Naval Officer Lull, of the New York custom-house; but this is regarded as almost too startling to be true. Ex-Gov. Morgan's name is, however, mentioned by New York republican congressmen as likely to be collector.

A LOUD CALL FROM BOSTON.

Congressman Pierce, of Boston, and other republicans in Massachusetts, send word here that Butler's collector, Simmons, must be removed or Gaston will be elected as democratic governor every year until a change is made in the head of the Boston custom-house.

A GENERAL COUNCIL OF WAR.

It is understood that a conference of the leading men of the republican party, in both houses of congress, will be held here shortly, for the purpose of consulting about, and if possible agreeing upon, some plan of action, whereby the defeat of last Tuesday may be received, and the party be organized for victory in 1875. It is possible that the President and the members of the cabinet will be present and participate in this meeting of the leaders. While in the nature of a caucus, it is expected that whatever is agreed upon will meet with the approval of all republicans, including those who have been among the dissatisfied in the late campaign, and who either voted with the opposition, or were passive.

The President has expressed the opinion that, if they are so disposed, the republicans can, within three months that remain to them, originate a policy which will aid in restoring confidence. An effort will be made to reach some understanding as to what congress shall do at the approaching session; but it is believed that this cannot be done successfully.

short of a regular party caucus, composed of the republicans of both houses. It is quite probable, however, that a programme may be agreed upon by the conference, to be submitted to a caucus at a later day.

The republicans now here, as well as some prominent ones in the party at a distance, who have been heard from, all unite in the assertion that some concert of action is necessary. It is proposed to hold this caucus here on the 29th of November.

A MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

As we read the accounts of the horrible murders constantly occurring, and see how little value is placed upon human life, that for the most trivial offense man slays his fellow-man, or for a few paltry

dollars the cowardly assassin creeps upon his victim and murders him in cold blood. It is not surprising that the demand is every where being made for better protection against murderers, and that the severest penalties shall be rigidly enforced for the suppression of lawlessness.

On the 29th of October, Jas. Robbins, a bridge watchman at the Kaskaskia river, on the Vandalla railroad, in Fayette county, Illinois, was murdered. Nathan Burgess, a neighbor of Robbins, was arrested by the officials of the county, and the evidence against him was so strong that he made the following confession, in open court:

"I knew that the Vandalla pay car passed that evening and had paid Robbins his month's wages; I wanted money; I got that shot gun and went to the bridge; as I approached the watchman I saw, through the window, Robbins sitting inside; his shoulder and head only could be seen; I raised the gun and fired, and then went up to the watch-house door and found Robbins on his knees, praying; I plainly heard him say, 'Oh, God have mercy on the one who did this; spare him for Jesus' sake.' I was horrified and turned along I did not know where. I did not enter the house nor touch the door. His words haunt me still."

THE ARMY.

Gen. Sherman's Annual Report—A Larger Army Required—The Black Hills Expedition—Indian Troubles and Their Remedy.

Gen. Sherman's annual report to the Secretary of War shows the total number of enlisted men in the army on October 1st to have been 26,441. It estimates that this number will be probably reduced through natural causes by the 1st of January, 1875 to 25,000, allowed by law. It deprecates the inadequacy of so small an army for demands so large on the area of territory it has to be scattered over, involving the necessity of withdrawing troops from one department to meet the requirements of some other a long distance away. It compliments highly the efficiency of Gen. Sheridan and his subordinate officers in maintaining comparative peace in

THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

It says: "Reports of commanding officers demonstrate that the small army of the United States, called a peace establishment, is the hardest worked body of men in this or any country. The discipline and behavior of the officers and men have been beyond all praise. The establishment of a large military post in the execution of civil processes, have been a model for the imitation of all good men."

In regard to the removal of his headquarters to St. Louis, he says: "I am prepared to execute the duties that may be devolved upon me by proper authority. Here I am centrally located, and should occasion arise I can personally proceed to any part of this continent where my services are needed."

LT. GEN. SHERIDAN.

In his annual report, touches slightly upon Gen. Custer's Black Hills expedition, which it pronounces a successful one. "The country of the Black Hills was found to be much better than was expected, with plenty of good timber and considerable good soil at high altitude, and an abundant supply of good water and grass. Some gold was found near Harney's Peak, but of its abundance there is at present no reliable information. Sufficient time could not be given by an expedition such as that of Col. Custer to prospect and determine its quantity. Gen. Sheridan again recommends the establishment of a large military post in the Black Hills country."

OF THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Gen. Sheridan says: "I respectfully differ with Gen. Pope as to the chief causes of these INDIAN TROUBLES, and attribute them to the animosity with which the tribes have been treated in all their raids into Texas for the last three years. Their reservations have furnished them supplies with which to make raids and sheltered them from pursuit when they returned with their scalps and plunder. No man of close observation, it seems to me, can travel across the great plains from Nebraska and Wyoming to Texas and see established ranches with their hundreds of thousands of cattle, sheep and horses, together with the families of the owners, and reasonably think that those people so much exposed and having such valuable interests, are desirous of provoking Indian wars. There was a time possibly when the population of the Indian frontier may have been desirous of Indian trouble, but that has passed long ago."

DEATH IN THE PULPIT.

Last Sunday about 12 o'clock, Rev. H. E. Hysire, pastor of the Twelfth Street Methodist church, Washington, while preaching his morning sermon, was taken suddenly ill, and expired in the pulpit immediately afterward. When he entered the pulpit, he announced to the congregation he was suffering from inflammation of the throat, and that his discourse would be short in consequence of it. He then proceeded with his sermon on the "Word of Life." When about half through, he stopped suddenly, and remarked that he felt very sick, and placing his hand to his forehead, as if in pain, exclaimed, "Jesus save me, save me Lord," and staggering back against the sofa, fell in a half reclining position. Several of the congregation rushed forward to his assistance, first among whom was his wife, who, lifting his head to her shoulder, asked, "Do you feel sick?" He replied, "Yes," and sinking back, breathed his last. Drs. Adams and McKim were called, but too late to render aid, as he had expired. After a consultation, they concluded that the cause was congestion of the brain. After quiet was restored, the body was placed on a stretcher, and carried to the family home on Tenth street. Deceased was 37 years old, a native of Baltimore, formerly a minister of the United Presbyterian church, and this was his first charge in the Methodist ministry. He was generally beloved by his congregation, and all who knew him. He leaves a wife and one child.

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